

With the exception of a small superficial abscess in the neighbourhood of the wound, this patient recovered without a bad symptom.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE OF THE BRAIN, THE RESULT OF A CYST FOUND IN THE CEREBELLUM.

(Under the care of Dr. FULLER.)

No manifestations of cerebral disturbance were noticed in the subject of the following case up to four weeks previous to admission, when giddiness ushered in unmistakable symptoms of disease, which terminated fatally. The autopsy revealed the presence of a cyst in the cerebellum, the period of the formation of which is a question of much pathological interest. Reasoning from analogy, the inference is very strong in favour of the growth of the cyst for some time prior to the occurrence of giddiness:—

George S—, aged sixty, was admitted on December 12th, 1860. He was said to have had good health until four weeks before his admission, when he began to be frequently giddy. When in the hospital he was odd in his manner, as if insane, frequently asking to be killed, and insisting on shaking hands with all comers. He often got out of bed, and liked to micturate on the floor. His statements were incoherent and contradictory. No disease could be at first made out, and it was contemplated sending him to an asylum. When he had been in the hospital for a few days it was found that he had considerable loss of power in the left limbs, and bichloride of mercury was ordered. (Iodide of potassium, ten grains; liquor of bichloride of mercury, two drachms: three times a day.) This did not cause much alteration. The right eyelid was half shut, but was incapable of quite closing, and the eye itself without vision; the conjunctiva was covered with mucous secretion. Cinchona was now given with iodide of potassium. He gradually became drowsy, and was evidently getting lower. He had wine and ammonia; but he soon became stertorous and comatose, and so expired on Jan. 5th, 1861.

Autopsy, eighteen hours after death.—The body much emaciated, with a bed-sore on the right buttock. There was a very large quantity of clear serum in the lateral ventricles, and the convolutions of the brain were somewhat flattened. The septum ventriculorum was entire, but thinned and rather soft. In the left hemisphere of the cerebellum was a large cavity, about equal in size to a walnut, filled with clear serum, and lined by a smooth, shining surface, in which several large vessels were to be seen. There was no trace of the corpus dentatum on this side. The cavity reached nearly as far as the fourth ventricle, but was separated from it by a portion of the medullary tissue of the cerebellum. The vessels at the base of the brain were healthy. There were partial old adhesions on both sides of the chest. All the other viscera were healthy.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.

NOSE BITTEN OFF, AND SEWN ON AGAIN; TEETH KNOCKED OUT, AND REINTRODUCED; ADJUSTMENT OF A PIECE OF DETACHED SCALP.

IN THE LANCET for 24th August last, Dr. Nichols recorded a successful instance of re-adjustment of a nose that had been accidentally separated. His communication was followed by others from Dr. Cory (p. 216), Mr. Horton (p. 262), Mr. Francis Mason, and Mr. John Jones, of Ilfracombe (p. 239), detailing instances of conservation of the finger (four instances), teeth, and nose, that had been detached. We now add three other cases, forwarded by Mr. Slayter, the late house-surgeon to the Westminster Hospital. The record of these various cases ought to convince surgeons that no chance should be thrown away of trying to save small portions of the body which have become detached. The importance of this practice is well seen by the success which has attended it.

A woman came to the hospital in May last, about five o'clock P.M., and stated that she had had her nose bitten off by another woman about an hour previously. She brought the piece with her; it was quite black, and covered with dirt. However, Mr. Slayter washed it in warm water, and carefully sewed it on again with silver wire. In a fortnight it was perfectly attached,

and had been adjusted with such accuracy that one could scarcely tell she had ever lost her nose.

A man entered the hospital in March last, and stated that he had had three of his teeth knocked out in a fight. On examining his mouth, it was found that he had lost his three upper incisors, which he brought with him. Mr. Slayter tied them in with silver wire, and in ten days two were quite tight; the other would not stop in.

In April last a man came to the hospital, and showed Mr. Slayter a piece of his own scalp, about the size of a five shilling piece, which he stated had been knocked off by a quart pot in a fight. It was sewn on, and in less than a fortnight it was perfectly united.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

SEBACEOUS TUMOUR SITUATED UPON THE LEFT AURICLE OF A BOY; SUCCESSFUL REMOVAL.

(Under the care of Mr. SAVORY.)

THE scalp, face, and neck are the favourite sites of atheromatous or sebaceous tumours, although they are occasionally met with in other regions of the body. An instance in which a number of small sebaceous cysts had coalesced, and formed a single oblong tumour upon the back of the left ear, came under observation, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the 26th of October. The patient was a boy, twelve years of age, who had been the subject of this growth for some time; it was of the size of a small almond, and occupied the posterior surface of the upper part of the concha. Mr. Savory treated it in the same manner as is practised on the scalp—namely, by cutting it across with a scalpel, seizing its cut edge with a pair of forceps, and pulling the several cysts from out of their loose cellular bed. The adhesion of the walls of the cysts was stronger than usual, and required a little dissection to assist in their removal. Chloroform was not used. The boy is doing well.

Medical Societies.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MONDAY, OCT. 28TH, 1861.

MR. COULSON, PRESIDENT.

DR. EDMUNDS brought a bitch dog to show the members of the Society. The animal was suffering from a large indurated ulcer on one of its mammae, which exhibited all the characteristics of scirrhus. In the bitch and cat he remarked that the disease was common. The bitch was twelve years of age, and had had many litters of pups; but had ceased to breed for several years. The disease first commenced six months ago. He said that at the request of some members of the Society, he would extirpate the disease, and report at some future meeting the progress of the case.

Dr. ALTHAUS then read a paper

ON CERTAIN POINTS CONNECTED WITH THE NATURE AND ACTION OF MINERAL WATERS.

The author introduced his subject by stating that mineral waters had a special claim upon the attention of the medical profession, not only on account of their remarkable physiological and therapeutical properties, but also because they were the only medicines offered to us by Nature in a state fit for immediate use. Although, however, by the progress of science, the subject was every day rendered more worthy of deep consideration, it had been very much neglected in this country, probably in consequence of England not being so rich in remarkable spas as the Continent, so that the opportunities for observing their effects were not so plentiful here as elsewhere. He then gave a short historical account of the use of mineral waters as curative agents by the Greeks, the Jews in Palestine, and the Romans, which latter, in the course of their warlike expeditions in Europe, Asia, and Africa, everywhere sought for thermal springs, and erected large bathing establishments near them, remains of which even now existed in many parts of the old world. The history of mineral waters was then briefly traced through the middle ages up to our own time, when, in consequence of the great facilities for travelling now afforded, and also through the high degree of perfection obtained in the